

# THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE BULLETIN

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# The War

## THIRD MEETING OF MINISTERS OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS

ADDRESS BY THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE<sup>1</sup>

[Released to the press January 24]

At a time of the greatest crisis which has ever confronted the American republics the American Foreign Ministers have been meeting here in this great Capital of Brazil during the past 10 days. As you all know the purpose of the meeting has been to determine what steps should be taken for the common defense and for the safeguarding of the best interest of the peoples of the 21 nations.

The closing session of our meeting will take place on Monday next. I can now say, however, without a shadow of doubt that every one of my associates will agree with me when I state that we have met with the utmost measure of success in attaining the objectives which we sought. As our great chairman, Oswaldo Aranha, the Foreign Minister of Brazil, has said "this is a meeting of deeds and not of words".

Yesterday the governments of 21 American republics officially and unanimously proclaimed that they jointly recommended the severance of diplomatic relations between all of the American republics and the Governments of Japan, Germany, and Italy because of the aggression committed by a member of the Tripartite Pact against one of the American family of nations, namely, the United States. This means that the diplomatic and consular

agents of the Axis Powers within the American republics will no longer be able to use territory within the Western Hemisphere as their basis of activities against us and our allies.

For the first time in the history of our hemisphere joint action of the highest political character has been taken by all of the American nations acting together without dissent and without reservation.

It is true that we have not all seen eye to eye as to the exact details of the agreement which has been reached, but the objectives which all of us had in mind have been completely attained and, what is everlastingly important, the complete unity and solidarity of the 21 American republics has been preserved.

The economic resolutions of the meeting have reached a degree of importance and immediacy not attained by those of earlier conferences. Most significant, of course, is the resolution calling for the immediate breaking off of all commercial and financial intercourse direct or indirect with the Axis Nations and the suspension of any other commercial and financial activities prejudicial to the welfare and security of the American republics. In accordance with this resolution not only will all direct economic relations with the Axis be terminated but Axis nationals and other persons inimical to the Americas will not be permitted, through control of corporations and other enterprises or by means of the profits arising out of business activity with or within the American republics, to

<sup>1</sup> Delivered by Mr. Welles, who is United States representative at the Meeting, on January 24, 1942, and broadcast from Rio de Janeiro over the facilities of the National Broadcasting Co.

enter into any activities subversive to the welfare and defense of the continent.

The resolution also provides for the control, supervision, reorganization, or seizure of such enterprises in order that they may be operated under government auspices or otherwise in the interests of the economy of the particular American republic involved. Measures are also to be taken to alleviate any injuries to the economies of the American republics which may arise out of the application of these measures of restriction and control.

The meeting has also adopted other measures of great significance to our war and defense effort. Among these is a strong resolution calling for the most complete cooperation of all the nations of the hemisphere in increasing by all possible means the production of the strategic materials essential for the conduct of the war and the defense of our country and recommending mechanisms and measures for attaining this objective. Recognizing that the production of materials is of little avail unless adequate transportation is provided, the meeting has also recommended the most rapid development of essential means of transportation, with particular emphasis on the closest coordination of shipping services in order to give preference to the speedy delivery of those strategic materials without which war cannot be waged, adequate defenses prepared, and the economies of our nations maintained. In accordance with this resolution the Axis merchant vessels immobilized in ports of the hemisphere which have already been acquired by the governments of the respective nations will now be placed immediately into efficient and closely coordinated service along with the merchant fleets of all of the American nations. To this end the maritime authorities of all of the republics will work closely together in scheduling and routing the vessels under their control.

In preparing these measures of economic solidarity looking towards the defense of the continent and resistance against the aggressor nations the meeting has not overlooked the necessity of assuring full consideration by the exporting nations of the minimum import re-

quirements of commodities essential to the maintenance of the economic life of all of them. In accordance with this resolution appropriate mechanisms will be set up in each country to present accurate statements of the import requirements of each, export quotas will be determined wherever possible and in a measure consistent with exigencies of war and defense, and mechanisms for equitable distribution will be established in the importing countries. All of these measures will tie in closely with the priority and allocations procedures already established in the United States, and on its part the United States has already announced that it would give to the civilian needs of the other American republics consideration equal and proportionate to that given to its own civilian needs.

In connection with these problems of supply of commodities essential to the maintenance of economic activity the meeting has also considered questions of fair and equitable prices both for imported and exported products. In this field it has recommended that undue price increase be avoided; that domestic price ceilings be extended to cover exports with due regard to the additional costs involved in exporting; that importing countries prevent any runaway price increases in scarce imported commodities; and that every effort be made to assure a fair relationship between the prices of exports and imports, of agricultural and mineral raw materials and manufactured products.

In addition to the financial and economic measures of control to which I have just referred, the foreign ministers of the American republics have reached unanimous agreement on a number of other practical measures for assuring the security of the hemisphere.

All subversive activities directed by the Axis Powers or states subservient to them are brought under rigid control; telecommunications—whether by telephone, telegraph, or radio—are likewise brought under strict control in order that they may not be used by or for the benefit of the aggressor nations; nationals or companies of the Axis Powers are prevented from operating civilian or commercial aircraft; and

procedures have been established for coordinating the activities of all the American republics in all matters relating to their national security.

As all of the delegates of the 21 governments leave the closing session of our meeting Monday I think we will all of us leave with the conviction deep in our hearts that there exists today a more practical, a more solid, and a more real Pan Americanism than has ever existed in the history of the world.

#### VIEWS OF THE PRESIDENT OF BRAZIL ON HEMISPHERIC SOLIDARITY

[Released to the press January 19]

The Secretary of State made the following statement:

"The words of President Vargas before the Brazilian Press Association are a further indication of his comprehensive and clear-sighted understanding of the meaning of hemisphere solidarity. In a few words the President has simply stated the fundamental truth that the independence and security and welfare of all of us is today contingent upon the closest collaboration now that war, through no act of our own, has come to the Western Hemisphere. The President's words have given us all great encouragement."

#### COMMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE ON SENATOR CONNALLY'S PRESS CONFERENCE

[Released to the press January 21]

The Secretary of State was asked whether the questions taken up in Senator Connally's press conference on January 21 had been discussed with the Secretary by the Senator. He replied that they had not and added that members of the legislative department of the Government are accustomed to express their individual views relating to public questions. Their views and attitude so expressed, as in the present case, are, of course, not to be construed as representing the views of the executive branch of the Government and they are not the views of this Government.

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#### EXCHANGE OF DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR PERSONNEL

[Released to the press January 20]

The Bulgarian Government has permitted the American representatives in Bulgaria to depart on the understanding that the American Government guarantee that the former Bulgarian representatives in the United States would be delivered safely to Europe. Such Bulgarian representatives will be repatriated along with the former representatives of other European governments.

The Hungarian Government has permitted the departure of the American diplomatic and consular personnel to proceed to Portugal on the understanding with the Portuguese Government that that Government would allow such representatives to remain in Portugal, not to depart until the arrival there of the members of the former Hungarian diplomatic and consular establishments from the United States.

Negotiations looking to the exchange of American diplomatic and consular officials for the former representatives in the United States of the governments with which we are now at war are proceeding. The proposals of the American Government in this connection have been accepted in principle and in some particulars by Germany, Japan, Italy, and Rumania, but other essential particulars are still the subject of negotiation.

#### AMERICANS IN THE FAR EAST

[Released to the press January 23]

According to a telegram under date of January 21 from the American Consulate General at Singapore, there are at present 193 American nationals in Malaya; of these, 8 are believed to be in territory now occupied by the Japanese military, namely: Robert Parrott, Pearl Moy Wong and child, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Ho and their two children, and Burr Baughman. The remaining 185 Americans are all reported to be on the Island of Singapore; of this group, 87 are women and children. The telegram stated that no casualties have been reported among the American community in Malaya.



## AID TO AMERICANS STRANDED ABROAD

[Released to the press January 20]

In line with the Department's efforts ever since international conditions became disturbed to assist, as far as possible, Americans stranded abroad in dangerous areas to return to the United States, the Department has recently arranged with the Department of Commerce and the United States Maritime Commission for an extension of the arrangements by which American-flag vessels, wherever available in the Far and Middle East, may carry from dangerous areas there as many passengers as possible within the limits of safety beyond the normal carrying capacity of such vessels. The Department has also made funds available to this Government's representatives at dangerous places in those areas from which advances may be made as loans to needy Americans unable to finance their return transportation to the United States, or where such return transportation is not immediately available, to places of greater safety than the dangerous areas in which they find themselves stranded.

The Department has also been giving careful consideration to the problem of providing some form of financial assistance to those Americans who, due to the war, have been unable to return to the United States from enemy and enemy-occupied countries and who find themselves stranded without financial resources.

Sometime ago the Department requested the Swiss Government, which is representing American interests in enemy areas, to furnish the Department, as soon as possible, a statement of the financial situation of Americans in the various areas where this Government's interests are under the protection of Switzerland and an estimate of the amount of funds immediately needed to relieve their situation. The Swiss Government was likewise requested to furnish the Department, in behalf of Americans in enemy areas having resources in the United States upon which they can draw, the names and addresses of persons in this country to be approached, the amount needed, and purposes for

which desired. Upon receipt of this information the Department hopes to put into effect a satisfactory procedure for transmitting funds from private sources in the United States to needy Americans in enemy or enemy-occupied areas, as well as for providing temporary financial assistance to needy Americans in those areas who may be without private resources. In the meantime, the Swiss Government has been requested to authorize its representatives in enemy territory wherever the need is determined to be urgent to make small relief payments to those Americans having need of immediate financial assistance.

## COORDINATION OF RELIEF ACTIVITIES

[Released to the press by the President's Committee on War Relief Agencies January 22]

The President's Committee on War Relief Agencies,<sup>1</sup> through Mr. Joseph E. Davies, Chairman, issued the following statement on January 22:

The Committee has already suggested to foreign war-relief agencies in the United States the desirability of continuing their efforts for urgent foreign-relief needs, for morale as well as material considerations but to slow down and give the right-of-way to the Red Cross and other domestic agencies since the United States is now in the war. The Committee has, moreover, definitely recommended to all that these foreign relief agencies do not embark as such in the domestic field and that they do not undertake any new activities without first clearing through the Committee in order to assure that there is no duplication with already existing agencies. For all of these various foreign agencies to enter the domestic field would, in the Committee's opinion, only make confusion worse confounded.

It is recalled that the purposes of the Committee, as recommended by the Secretary of State to the President and approved by him, are to suggest the appropriate steps which might be taken to preserve local and essential welfare services and to maintain a balance between the

<sup>1</sup> See the *Bulletin* of March 15, 1941, p. 281, and March 22, 1941, p. 336.

facilities and resources available for foreign war relief, with particular regard to the financing of new welfare activities in connection with national-defense measures and so avoid the danger that all of these efforts, while inspired by the finest human instincts, might be frustrated if conducted without regard to one another and without proper coordination.

While the earlier activities of the Committee have had to do primarily with the coordination

of foreign relief, the United States declaration of war has changed the situation, and at present its main interests and responsibilities have to do with the coordination of those services to the armed forces of the United States toward which the American public has been asked to contribute and for which there will be further appeals to the public.

## LEND-LEASE OPERATIONS

### PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING PROBLEMS ARISING IN CONNECTION WITH THE BRITISH WHITE PAPER OF SEPTEMBER 10, 1941

On September 10, 1941 Mr. Anthony Eden, British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, communicated to the Department, through the American Ambassador, Mr. John G. Winant, a memorandum with respect to "the policy of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom in connexion with the use of materials received under the Lend-Lease Act". This memorandum was issued as the British White Paper of September 10, 1941, and is sometimes informally referred to as "the Eden Memorandum".<sup>2</sup>

It was clear from the outset that many problems would arise in the course of the administrative application of the White Paper which would involve either questions of interpretation of its provisions or the recognition, in particular cases, of exceptional circumstances warranting deviation from the principles incorporated in it. After informal discussion by officials of both Governments, it was agreed that a regular procedure should be established for consultation on questions of interpretation and for clearing with the Government of the United States requests for export licenses in the United Kingdom involving possible deviation from or exception to the terms of the White Paper where necessary for the war effort or otherwise essential for United States in-

terests. It was likewise agreed that such requests should be directed to and handled by the Office of Lend-Lease Administration as the agency directly responsible for the administration of the Lend-Lease Act, and not to other agencies of the Government.

In order, however, to assist the Office of Lend-Lease Administration in passing on such requests, particularly with respect to their broader implications from the standpoint of foreign trade and commercial policy, informal arrangements were established for furnishing to the Office of Lend-Lease Administration, in an orderly manner, advice and assistance from other interested agencies of the Government. It was recognized in this connection that the application of the terms of the White Paper would have policy implications extending beyond the immediate range of the Lend-Lease Act as such. Accordingly, there was set up, quite informally, a committee known as the Interdepartmental Advisory Committee on the Eden Memorandum, under the chairmanship of Mr. Lynn R. Edminster, of the Department of State; and this committee has been functioning in this informal way for a considerable number of weeks.

A particularly pressing problem arising out of the application of the White Paper, involving, in turn, a further problem of administrative procedure, arose in connection with the ap-

<sup>2</sup> *Bulletin* of September 12, 1941, p. 204.

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A particularly pressing problem arising out of the application of the White Paper, involving, in turn, a further problem of administrative procedure, arose in connection with the ap-

<sup>2</sup> *Bulletin* of September 13, 1941, p. 204.

plication of paragraph 4, section (I), of the White Paper. This provision relates to the use in exports from the United Kingdom of materials similar to those provided under lend-lease which are in short supply in the United States. The British Government needed from the United States Government a list of materials "the use of which is being restricted in the United States on grounds of short supply". This list, which has from time to time been a subject of discussion by the Interdepartmental Committee, has been furnished to the British Government by the Office of Lend-Lease Administration. It is, of course, subject to change at the instance of the Office of Lend-Lease Administration.

As an outgrowth of this arrangement, it became necessary to establish a method whereby, in exceptional circumstances, this provision of the White Paper can be waived with respect to particular exports containing materials similar to an item on the list, and this has been done.

The essential feature of this procedure is the maintenance of a routine by which the British Board of Trade is apprised of the fact that the United States Government does not object to—perhaps even desires—the approval by the Board of an export permit for the goods in question. The actual initiation and routing of the process may vary. If the desired permit is for shipment to the United States, the American importer may have communicated his desires directly to the United Kingdom supplier or his agent, who then makes application to the Board of Trade, in which case the Board requests the British Embassy to ascertain from the Office of Lend-Lease Administration whether there is objection to the granting of the permit.

In a great many cases, however, the process is just the reverse. That is to say, the United States firm which desires to import the particular goods in question communicates directly either with the Office of Lend-Lease Administration or with another agency of the Government, which promptly refers the matter to the Lend-Lease Office. If, after careful consideration of the matter, including consultation with

other Government agencies concerned (including the Department of State), the Office of Lend-Lease Administration decides that such importation is desirable or even essential to the national interest, it takes the matter up with the British Embassy, stating that it has no objection to the granting of an export waiver for the goods in question. This advance approval given by the Office of Lend-Lease Administration does not necessarily imply, however, that the Board of Trade will in fact be able to grant the export license, since there may be other reasons why this cannot be done.

If the proposed shipment is to a country other than the United States, the basis upon which the British Board of Trade decides to initiate a request will presumably be more or less similar to the foregoing.

By agreement, a copy of each communication addressed by the British Embassy to the Office of Lend-Lease Administration is sent by the Commercial Counselor of the Embassy to Mr. Lynn R. Edminster, of the State Department, who, as Special Assistant to the Secretary of State, is assigned to this and related tasks by Departmental Order 1006.<sup>1</sup> The purpose of this is to give the State Department an opportunity at the inception of each case to consider whether any international aspects of direct interest to the Department are involved. Whenever, in the premises, any such aspect appears to be involved, Mr. Edminster clears the matter with appropriate officials within the Department and informally communicates to the Office of Lend-Lease Administration whatever observations may be pertinent from the point of view of the Department. Similarly, with respect to requests communicated directly to the Office of Lend-Lease Administration by United States importers or other domestic interests, it is understood that any of these which involve, or appear to involve, international aspects of concern to the State Department will be brought to the attention of the Department for further processing, as indicated.

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<sup>1</sup> *Bulletin* of December 6, 1941, p. 454.

## Cultural Relations

### VISIT OF EMINENT COMPOSER FROM BRAZIL

Francisco Mignone, eminent Brazilian composer, conductor, and educator, will arrive in the United States February 4 from Rio de Janeiro to visit music centers in this country at the invitation of the Department of State.

Senhor Mignone is professor of conducting at the National School of Music of Brazil. He is one of the most prolific of modern composers, and his works include a wide range of genre: symphonic poems, chamber music, ballet and folk-dance, etc. The Brazilian exhibition at the New York World's Fair contained a library of records of Brazilian music produced under his direction. The series included several of Mignone's own compositions, especially noteworthy among these being *Congada*, a vigorous Afro-Brazilian dance from his opera *O Contratador de Diamantes*. One of his outstanding productions is the ballet *Maracatu de Chico Rei*, based on an interesting legend, fictionized by Mario de Andrade, concerning a tribe of slaves in the State of Minas Geraes. The ballet features Afro-Brazilian music and dances. His Italian opera, *L'Innocente*, was presented in Rio in 1928.

Mignone's themes have often been inspired by the music of the *caipiras*, São Paulo country-folk of European ancestry, whose melodies he frequently weaves into his most successful compositions.

## The Foreign Service

### PERSONNEL CHANGES

[Released to the press January 24]

The following changes have occurred in the American Foreign Service since January 17, 1942:

Walworth Barbour, of Lexington, Mass., Third Secretary of Legation and Vice Consul

at Cairo, Egypt, has been designated Second Secretary of Legation and Vice Consul at Cairo, Egypt, and will serve in dual capacity.

Richard D. Gatewood, of New York, N. Y., Third Secretary of Legation and Vice Consul at Tegucigalpa, Honduras, has been assigned as Vice Consul at Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, British West Indies.

Robert W. Heingartner, of Canton, Ohio, Consul at Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada, is retiring from the Foreign Service, effective on October 1, 1942.

The assignment of Thomas McEnelly, of New York, N. Y., as Consul at Barcelona, Spain, has been canceled. In lieu thereof, Mr. McEnelly has been assigned as Consul at Tampico, Tamaulipas, Mexico.

Edward J. Sparks, of New York, N. Y., Second Secretary of Legation and Consul at Port-au-Prince, Haiti, has been designated Second Secretary of Embassy and Consul at Montevideo, Uruguay, and will serve in dual capacity.

Harold S. Tewell, of Portal, N. Dak., Consul at Habana, Cuba, has been assigned as Consul General at Habana, Cuba.

## Treaty Information

Compiled in the Treaty Division

### PROMOTION OF PEACE

Treaty With the Union of South Africa Amending the Treaty for the Advancement of Peace With Great Britain, Signed September 15, 1914

The Treaty With the Union of South Africa Amending the Treaty for the Advancement of Peace With Great Britain, Signed September 15, 1914 (Treaty Series 602), which was signed April 2, 1940 (Treaty Series 966), provides for the establishment of an international commission to be appointed within six months of the date of the exchange of ratifications. The commission is composed of five members, consisting



of one national member chosen by each participating government and one non-national member chosen by each government from some third country. The fifth member, or joint commissioner, is chosen by agreement between the Government of the United States and the Government of the Union of South Africa, it being understood that he shall be a citizen of some country of which no other member of the commission is a citizen.

The Honorable Charalambos Simopoulos, Greek Minister at London, has accepted the joint invitation of the two Governments to serve as Joint Commissioner on the commission.

The other members of the commission are as follows:

*American Commissioners:*

National: Elbert Duncan Thomas, United States Senate

Non-national: Sao-Ke Alfred Sze, former Chinese Ambassador to the United States

*Union Commissioners:*

National: Ralph William Close, K.C., Minister of the Union of South Africa at Washington

Non-national: Jonkheer F. Beelaerts van Blokland, Vice President of the Netherlands Council of State

*Joint Commissioner:*

Charalambos Simopoulos, Greek Minister at London

## Legislation

Official Trip of Examination of Federal Activities in South and Central America: Report of a subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, 77th Cong., 1st sess., relative to a trip taken by the subcommittee to South and Central America. December 4, 1941. (Printed for the use of the Committee on Appropriations.) [Covers organization and activities of Foreign Service establishments of the United States in the other American republics and miscellaneous projects of State Department and other Government agencies designed to promote mutual understanding and goodwill.] 42 pp.

Expressing thanks for the cordial hospitality and reception extended to a delegation of Members of

the House of Representatives of the United States by high officials of the Governments of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela. H. Repts. 1615 to 1631, inclusive, 77th Cong., 2d sess., on H. Res. 351 to 367, inclusive. 1 p. each.

Amending the Nationality Act of 1940. H. Rept. 1632, 77th Cong., 2d sess., on H. R. 4743. 4 pp.

Independent Offices Appropriation Bill, 1943. H. Rept. 1643, 77th Cong., 2d sess., on H. R. 6430. 31 pp.

Amending the Foreign Agents Registration Act. H. Rept. 1662, 77th Cong., 2d sess., on H. R. 6269. 3 pp.

Treasury Foreign Service Officers and Employees. S. Rept. 965, 77th Cong., 2d sess., on S. 2075. 2 pp.

Supplemental Estimates of Appropriations for the Department of State: Communication from the President of the United States transmitting two supplemental estimates of appropriations for the Department of State, for the fiscal year 1942, amounting to \$950,000 [transportation, Foreign Service, 1942, \$800,000, and contingent expenses, Department of State, 1942, \$150,000]. 2 pp.

Great Lakes - St. Lawrence Basin: Hearings before the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, House of Representatives, 77th Cong., 1st sess., on the subject of the improvement of the Great Lakes - St. Lawrence seaway and power project. Part 1, June 17 to July 9, 1941. (Revised.) [Statement by Assistant Secretary of State Berle, pp. 19-94.] iv, 1104 pp., index.

## Regulations

Control of Persons Entering and Leaving the United States Pursuant to the Act of May 22, 1918, as Amended: Aliens Entering. (Department of State and Department of Justice.) 7 *Federal Register* 381 and 376.

## Publications

### OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

Progress of the Defense Program: Report of the Director, Office of Facts and Figures, to the President of the United States on the Progress of the Defense Effort of the Federal Government as of December 31, 1941. S. Doc. 157, 77th Cong., 2d sess. 62 pp. [Also issued as a pamphlet entitled "Report to the Nation", 62 pp.]



